

## Thoughts For The Future

Let me open this edition of The Sun by extending my condolences to those who have suffered losses in the Irbil car bombing this week. We offer our best wishes for a speedy recovery to those who have been injured.

All should know that such acts will not stop the Iraqi people from achieving their goal of freedom. Our mission to help them achieve that goal remains undeterred, and we are determined to bring the perpetrators of this crime to justice.

We are watching with great interest the process underway in Baghdad right now of building a new government for the Iraqi Nation. This process began with the creation of the Governing Council and continues with their selection of a Cabinet of Ministers. The process also includes a Preparatory Committee that is laying the groundwork for the establishment of a Constitutional Convention. This body will undertake the historic work of crafting the foundation in law that will establish a free and democratic Iraq among the community of nations. Iraqi people - Kurds, Arabs, Turkomen, Assyrians, from assorted religious backgrounds - are undertaking all of this work.

Over the last few weeks, I've had the pleasure of participating in open forums attended by citizens of the Iraqi Kurdistan region. I've been asked during those forums, and in subsequent open letters, about granting to the people of this region the authority to determine their own future. My answer has always been the same: your destiny is truly in your hands.

The steps being taken in Baghdad to establish a government are testament to the trust and responsibility that has already been put into the hands of the Iraqi people to determine their future. You have the power you've asked for now. That power includes determining the status of all regions of the country and their relationship to the national government. Your Constitution, written by Iraqis for Iraqis, will document the will of the Iraqi people.

Be sure that your representatives know your desires so that your voice will echo forward into the future of this democratic and free Iraq.

**By LTC Harry J. Schute, Jr.**

## A Special Summer Camp

By Major Steven Katz

Mr. Akram Mayi had a dream. He wanted to teach young people of Iraqi Kurdistan about freedom, democracy, civil rights, and human rights in a fun, innovative environment. He dreamed of a summer camp where boys and girls could play and learn together and expand their horizons.

Mr. Mayi is one of the founders and leaders of The Civil Rights Organization in Kurdistan, a new organization formed shortly after the end of the war. It is based in Dohuk, and is comprised of doctors, lawyers, academics, and other intellectuals and professionals. The focus of its activities and efforts are to promote civil rights, human rights, and democracy and is not affiliated with any political party. It hopes to open offices in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah soon.

Mr. Mayi recognized the need to educate the younger generation about the ideals and principles of democracy, and decided that one innovative way of doing this would be through a summer camp. In the United States, an understanding of civil rights and democracy by all citizens is taken for granted. All school children learn about these rights and values from their first days of school. In Iraqi Kurdistan however, democracy is still very young and fragile, and its principles need to be continually taught in order to make this democracy a successful and enduring one.

All that was needed to make the camp a reality was \$2,000. To the soldiers of the 404th

Civil Affairs Battalion, this was quite obviously an excellent investment in Iraq's future. In just a few days, the money was provided through the 101st Airborne Division's Commander's Discretionary Fund.



Forty young people, twenty boys and twenty girls ranging in age from 12 to 17, from various ethnic groups, attended the camp for six days in August. The goal of the camp was to instill in the participants "what freedom, democratic education, civil rights, and human rights are", with programs and presentations by guest lecturers, most from the University of Dohuk. The result is forty young people who now have a much greater understanding of democracy. They now stand ready to become future leaders in their communities and in Iraqi society.

## A Tribute To Fallen Heroes

By Specialist Matthew O'Connell

"No greater sacrifice can a man make than to lay down his life for his friends." If this axiom of western thought has any truth then the people of Soran, in Iraqi Kurdistan have seen more than



their fair share of greatness and experienced far more sacrifice than most of us will ever be called upon to perform.

On August 26th, the 101st Infantry Division along with the 404th Civil Affairs

Battalion had the honor of assisting the families of those who have been called upon to provide the ultimate sacrifice for this beautiful land. In a ceremony held in the town of Diyanah, District of Soran, Irbil Governate, a cornerstone laying ceremony was held on land that will ultimately become a housing complex for the widows of Iraqi Kurdish Peshmerga soldiers killed in battle over the years fighting against the Ba'athist regime of Saddam Hussein.

The Kurds have always seemed to be on the wrong side of history, and have had to endure terrible atrocities and crimes. The Peshmerga, a collection of highly motivated fighters, was formed to defend these brave people.

The 101st Infantry Division is demonstrating that the Kurdish people now have a true and loyal friend in America. One hundred homes built for the widows of the Peshmerga fighters will be finished with the help of the 101st Division and the 404th Civil Affairs Battalion. \$100,000 will be spent to install modern sewage disposal systems in all of the homes. For these women, these homes will be a new beginning. These widows and orphans who have sacrificed their husbands, fathers, and their livelihoods will now have a safe and secure place to live.

Mr. Rasheed Hussein Ahmed, the district leader for Soran, is greatly pleased with the help he is receiving for this project.. During the ground-

breaking ceremonies, Mr. Ahmed stated that this project would have positive and long lasting economic, political, and social ramifications. He praised his "friends from the Coalition Forces" and singled out for special recognition Major General David Petraeus, Commander of the 101st Division, Brigadier General Jeffrey Schloesser, Assistant Division Commander and Lieutenant Colonel Harry Schute, Commander of the 404th Civil Affairs Battalion.

Projects like these will help to cement the bonds between the Iraqi people and Coalition Forces, leading Mayor Rasheed to say "We won't forget the good job the American's have done for us." LT COL Schute responded that he was pleased that in the future "the laughter of children in these homes will replace the sounds of guns on the battlefield," and hoped that peace should reign in Iraq "as long as these mountains stand."

General Schloesser expressed his desire to see the widows' homes completed to honor them and



their fallen husbands. He thanked the Kurds and the Peshmerga in particular for their hard work toward a free and democratic Iraq and wished the Iraqi Kurds "a brighter and better future. You have our thanks for your support."

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## Forging The Constitution - An Interview

*An Interview with Mr. Sami Abduhl Rahman, Kurdish Regional Government Deputy Prime Minister in Irbil and member of the Preparatory Committee for Establishing The Constitution. Mr. Abduhl Rahman was interviewed on September 3, 2003.*

**Please describe the process by which the Iraqi constitution will be written.**

First, the Preparatory Committee, which has been appointed by the Governing Council, will develop a process for writing a constitution. This committee will recommend a process by which the will of the Iraqi people can be captured and turned into a constitution.

The Committee is committed to executing the intent of Article 3 of the political statement of the Governing Council, which stipulates "the establishment of the basis for a democratic, federal, pluralistic system, which respects basic freedoms, freedom of expression, human rights, Islamic identity for the majority of the Iraqi people, women's rights, strengthening of judicial authority and guaranteeing independence, and this can only be achieved by beginning a democratic process to establish a permanent constitution for the country."

This process will include some form of constitutional convention where the delegates, representing all facets of Iraqi society, will debate the issues and write the constitution. This draft constitution will then be circulated among the people presented to them for a vote of approval - a plebiscite. Once the constitution is approved by the people, it will be implemented, and a new government will be elected.

**How will the delegates to the Constitutional Convention be chosen?**

The Preparatory Committee is debating this issue this week, so I don't yet know the final recommendation, but I can share my ideas with you. Naturally, the ideal and most democratic way to do so would be to have direct elections of delegates. Given the lack of an accurate population census and the security situation, such elections are not feasible at the present time. A workable solution must therefore be found that would result in fair representation for the Iraqi people and that could be executed in a reasonable timeframe.

One important consideration is to ensure that there are enough delegates with management and organizational expertise to keep the

process moving forward and to ensure that all voices are heard. One way to do this would be to allocate a certain number of seats to each governorate based on population.



The Governing Council would appoint these delegates, which might total about 25.

Each governorate would then have seats allocated for dele-

gates from each of its districts (qazas) and district centers, based on population. These delegates would be elected by a group of community representatives that would include religious leaders, representatives from professional organizations, labor unions, political parties and women's organizations, tribal leaders, university professors, members of human rights organizations, and other public figures and community leaders. The selection of these "electors" would also take into account the religious and ethnic diversity of the populations they represent, and special consideration should be made for the elected parliament and administration in Kurdistan.

The voting for delegates would be open and well publicized, with much information being discussed in the media.

**What qualifications should delegates have?**

I recommend only four qualifications: that the delegate be at least 40 years old; that they not have been members of the former Ba'ath party or any of its oppressive affiliates; that they not have contributed to the oppression of Iraqi citizens; and that they be of good reputation and character.

**How many delegates to the Constitutional Convention will there be?**

In order to truly represent all of the Iraqi people, I think there should be one for every 100,000 citizens, or about 250 delegates. There should be 10 to 15 electors for each delegate, so the total number of community leaders involved in the delegate election would be 2,500 to 3,750.

**How do you see individual rights being protected under the new constitution?**

Individual rights and fundamental human rights will be a very important aspect of the new constitution and must be at its core. These must be guaranteed by the structure of the new government and its laws.

**Are there any other constitutions around the world that provide lessons or example for Iraq?**

There are common principles in almost all federal democratic systems around the world that we should draw from. Examples include a two-house legislature, representation by both population (a lower house, like the US Congress), and by political and geographic area, with fixed representation for each state or governorate. These governments all include a high court for resolving disputes between the central government and the states, and for resolving other big issues. Most also include parallel local governments in the states, with their own elected representative legislatures.

The United States' Constitution has allowed for a great deal of assimilation of immigrant populations over the years, and was designed to be flexible while maintaining its fundamental principles. Other nations, dominated by two or three majority ethnic groups require a different system. An example might be Belgium, where the Flemish and Walloons, two nationalities with different cultures and three languages have very autonomous states, with a third federal unit being the capital, Brussels, which unites the country. Their constitution, though adopted in 1831, has been revised several times and is quite modern. Another good example might be Canada, where a majority English-speaking nation has accepted and embraced the minority French-speaking language and culture of the Province of Quebec, without diluting or changing the culture of the rest of the country.

**Q: Under a federal system, what rights should be retained by the states or regions?**

The most important should be to be able to control their own finance and tax systems. States should each have rights to a portion of the national oil wealth, although the oil should be a national resource. The revenues from oil sales should be distributed according to population. Another important right would be to keep the central government from basing offensive military forces in a state without the approval of the parliament.

## The United States Constitution

By Major James Bullion

*The first of a series of articles exploring various forms of government around the world and the constitutions that underlie them.*

Every American soldier, as well as every American government official, including the President, take an oath 'to support and defend The Constitution of The United States. They do not pledge allegiance to the state, to a general, to the government, or to the President, but to a 200-year-old document.

What is this Constitution, and why is it so important? This is the first of a series of articles that will explore the foundations and structure of democratic government around the world, beginning with the United States Constitution.

The constitution of the United States was approved in 1789, 13 years after the American Revolution. It took that long to create a short (only 10 pages) document that all of the 13 states and their citizens could agree on, but it has withstood the test of time for 214 years, and has become a model for democratic governments around the world. It was not perfect, and has been amended 27 times to correct its flaws and to reflect changes in American society. The purpose of having a constitution is explained very efficiently in the first sentence of the document: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

It is important to note the first three words: "We the people." The writers of the Constitution always kept in mind that they were the representatives of the people, creating a document representing the will of the people, and nothing more. These words are followed by 6 rea-

sons to have a constitution: To create a more perfect (not perfect, but more perfect) unification of the 13 states that existed then in a loose affiliation; to provide justice for all citizens and a system of laws; to maintain internal stability by establishing rules for electing representatives and for common decision-



**Signing of the U.S. Constitution, 1789**

making; to create a military to defend the country; to promote economic opportunity; and to ensure freedom - "the blessings of liberty." How does this document achieve these lofty goals? By being detailed, specific, and clear.

The first Article establishes the basic structure of the legislature, the arm of the government that creates laws. Section 1 reads: "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Simple yet powerful. This article explains exactly how the Congress and the Senate are to be elected, and for how long. It even explains how they are to be compensated, what special rights they have, and how they can be removed from office. Article I also provides the operating rules of the Congress and of the Senate, including how laws are to be proposed and approved.

Article one lists specific powers that the legislature has, such as: printing and borrowing money; establishing post offices; collecting taxes; establishing a military and declaring war. It also specifies actions that are prohibited to the Congress,

including "No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States," an important issue for a young country that had just fought a war against a powerful monarchy and which wanted to establish the principle of equality for all. Finally, it explains what the states cannot do: enter into treaties with other nations, charge import or export duties, maintain an army or navy or engage in war.

Article II explains the workings of the Executive Branch - the President. How he (she) is to be elected, for how long, how he is to be paid, and how he can be removed from office. His specific powers are defined in this section: to command the military; to make treaties; to appoint ambassadors, Supreme Court judges and other national officials. It is important to note that these powers are limited by requiring the "advice and consent of the Senate."

This limitation exemplified an important element of the Constitution: a balancing of power between the legislature, the president, and the courts. Another example is the requirement that proposed laws, after being written and approved by the Congress and the Senate, must be signed by the President in order to become law.

Article III creates the judicial branch, with all authority being given to the Supreme Court and other inferior courts that the Congress may establish. It also states an important principle of individual rights: "The Trial of all Crimes...shall be by Jury."

Article IV defines how the states must interact with each other, how new states may be formed, ensures that the rights granted to citizens of one state will be honored in every other state, and guarantees that the central government will protect each state from invasion.

Article V describes how the Constitution may be amended, a very important clause, as it has allowed the Constitution to continually reflect the will of the people as it has changed over time.

Article VI declares the Constitution to be the "supreme law of the

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## Solving A Hard Problem

By Major Tom Greco

One of the largest problems facing Iraq is the shortage of building materials for reconstruction. In particular, there is a severe shortage of building cement in Northern Iraq. Reconstruction of homes, bridges, and roads, and other development projects depend heavily on this magical substance and are being delayed by this shortage. Coalition Forces, The Coalition Provisional Authority, and Sulaymaniyah Governorate are working together to solve this problem. The solution is to rehabilitate the Tasluja Cement Factory. The Tasluja Cement Factory is one of the largest and most modern cement plants in the country. Built by the German firm Krupp Polysius in 1984, it has the capacity to produce over 70,000 tons of building cement a month. However, due to the embargo in the Kurdish region since 1991, the factory has not had any replacement parts in over 12 years. Currently the plant is producing a small amount of cement but it is in drastic need of new parts. The Iraqi engineering staff at the factory has done an outstanding job of keeping the plant operational throughout the entire embargo period even with no spare parts. The objective of this joint rehabilitation and modernization project is to achieve a 50% increase in the current production of cement. The increased supply will lower prices of building cement throughout the region. It will also restore the supply of locally produced building materials and help to decrease reliance on imported goods from Iran and Turkey. Dr. Barham Salah, the KRG Prime Minister in Sulaymaniyah has provided a funding initiative to match dollar for dollar any money spent by the Coalition forces to rehabilitate the factory. Coalition Forces have committed \$1.5 million for the project, and the KRG government will provide an equal amount.

A team of Iraq engineers from the plant has been working with US forces to identify all of the parts needed for the factory. The plant management has contacted over 100 parts suppliers to fill the needs of the project. They have also contacted the original design staff from Krupp Polysius to come and visit the plant. The Krupp Polysius team will assist the plant engineering

staff in a further assessment of factory. This project is also a step to reconnect Iraqi industry with the international business community. December through February is the period annually where production is at its lowest due to bad weather and low demand for cement. It coincides with the annual slowdown of local construction in the winter. The majority of the work will be conducted in that period.

In Sulaymaniyah governorate there is a lot of excitement over this project. Increasing the supply of cement will lower cement prices and improve its availability. This will make houses, offices, schools, and clinics cheaper and easier to build for the citizens of Northern Iraq. It will mean more jobs, not only at the cement plant, but also in all of the construction industries that depend on this critical commodity.

By Major Carey Blake

The Gilkan Center Project, run by Millennium Relief and Development Services, is making a tremendous difference in the lives of some of Erbil's most needy women. At the Center, women aged 10 to 55, many of them widows, learn literacy, basic math and health awareness. They also learn marketable skills and earn money by making and selling crafts. It is no exaggeration to say the project is changing the lives of these poor but talented women. When the project first started back in 1998, it met in the homes of a few women in



Gilkan, one of the poorest sections of Erbil. Over the years it has grown, and now it operates out of a rented space in Gilkan. The students and teachers of the center are devoted to it, and the project has a waiting list of over 100 women who want to enter. MRDS wants to make the project self-sufficient. It can rely on enthusiastic former students to do the teaching, and it hopes to generate enough income through the sale of crafts to keep the center going on its own. Then it will be able to open more centers and enroll many more women, empowering them and helping their families. One of the crafts the women at the center make is dolls dressed in authentic, traditional Kurdish costumes. The dolls are beautiful and unique, and when MAJ Carey Blake saw them, she bought a couple and set them on the shelf in the reception room of the 404th CMOC (Civil Military Operations Center). The dolls were an instant hit with people visiting the CMOC. Soldiers and others working in Kurdistan are captivated by the people and their colorful native dress. They also want something to send to their families back home, so it was not surprising when the request for dolls started to come in quickly. When the soldiers of the 404th Civil Affairs Battalion learned where the dolls came from, they were very impressed with the worthwhile project, and wanted to support it. Several have visited the center, and MAJ Blake is discussing ideas of how to work with the Center to help it grow. Meanwhile, the dolls and other crafts are being discovered by more people every day, who are happy to find such well-made crafts and promote an excellent project at the same time.

### *Constitution Continued from page 4*

swear an oath to support the Constitution, and declares that "no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States."

Finally, Article VII describes what is needed to ratify the Constitution: 9 out of 13 states. The Constitution was adopted by a convention of the States on September 17, 1787. Each state then discussed and voted on it. The ninth state needed for adoption voted on June 21, 1788, with the last state voting on January 10, 1791.

The first ten amendments to the Constitution are called the "Bill of Rights" and were adopted in December, 1791. These amendments guarantee the most fundamental rights of citizens, including:

- No state religion, freedom to practice any religion, freedom of speech and of the press, the right to assemble, and the right to ask the government to address the people's complaints.
- The right to bear arms.
- The right to refuse to have your property searched without a warrant.
- The right to a grand jury trial in serious criminal cases, the right not to be tried twice for the same charge, the right to refuse to testify against oneself, the right to due process of law before any punishment can be made and the right not to have property taken without compensation.

- The right to a speedy and public trial by a jury.

- No excessive bail, excessive fines, or cruel and unusual punishments.

Other important amendments to the Constitution are:

13 (1865): The abolition of slavery.

15 (1870): The right of all men, regardless of race, to vote.

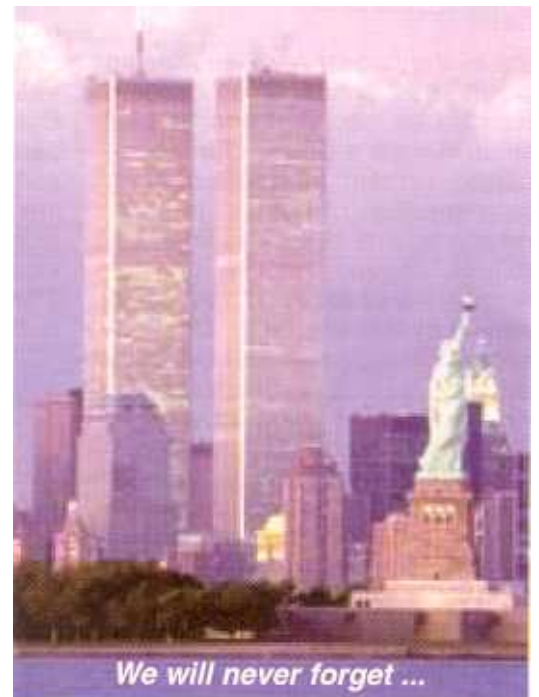
16 (1913): The right to impose taxes on income.

18 (1919): Prohibition on alcohol (Repealed by the 21st Amendment in 1933)

19 (1920): The right of women to vote.

26 (1971): The right to vote at age 18.

A simple document, but built as carefully as a fine clock, in which each piece of machinery must be carefully balanced so that the whole may work together. The powers of the government are carefully balanced against one another and all depend upon the fundamental rights guaranteed to each citizen. The Constitution is deliberately difficult to amend, and amendments may take several years to be adopted, but that process allows for important changes in society to be incorporated if they stand the arduous tests of the amendment process. So it is to this amazing document that we swear allegiance, knowing that its simple words have guaranteed freedom to generations of immigrants from around the world for 213 years.



The following note and poem were contributed via email to the CPA website:

I am a U.S. citizen of Iraqi origin. I was a college professor and Dean of a college for many years in both Baghdad, and Basrah, Iraq. I would like to express our thanks and gratitude to the Coalition Forces for liberating Iraq. We appreciate the wonderful work the Coalition Provisional Authority is doing. We do understand it is not an easy task to rebuild Iraq, yet we are certain of the outcome. The following is one of my many poems that I wrote following the liberation of Baghdad:

#### **IRAQ**

Come fill the cup and drink the beer,  
Baghdad is free, have no more fear.  
The Ba'ath rule has been abolished,  
And Saddam's statues, all demolished  
Come celebrate, and give tribute,  
To President Bush, whom we salute.  
Come in unity and pray together,  
Iraq Independent, and Free Forever.

Thank you,

Sami George Banarji  
San Diego, California





## خهتو تهگه یه کی تایبه تی هاوینه

### مه یجهر سستیفن کاتز

پوون و ئاشکراسو کسه نهوه سه رمایه گوزاریه کی زۆر گرنگه بو ئاینده ی عیراق. ته نه ها له چهند رۆژیکدا، نه و بره پارویه له پاره ی بهره دهستی فه رمانده ی تیسپی ۱۰۱ دابین کرا. (۴۰) لاو (۲۰ کور) (۲۰ کچ) که ته مه نیان له نیوان ۱۲ تا ۱۷ سالاندا یه و سه ره یه چهند



به ریز نه کهرم مایی خه ونیتی هه بوو. ده یویست کۆمه لێک لاوی کوردستانی عیراق فیتری نازادی و دیوکراسی و مافه مه ده نیه کان و مافه کانی مرۆف، له که شیتی کی کراوه دا، بکات. خه ونی به خهتو تهگه یه کی هاوینه وه ده بینی، که تیایدا کورپان و کچان یاری بکه ن و فیترین و پیکه وه ناسۆکانیان فراوان بکه ن. به ریز مایی یه کیکه له دامه زینه ران و به رپرسیانی ریک خراوی مافه مه ده نیه کان له کوردستان، نه وه ش ریک خراوی که به م دواییانه پاش کۆتایی هاتنی شه ر دروست بووه. بکه که ی له ده وکه وه له کۆمه لێک پزیشک و پارێزه ر و نه کادیی و که سانی رۆشه نبیرو پیشه یی پیکه اتوه. چالاکیه کانی شیان زیاتر جه خت له سه ره پهره دان و به روه دان به مافه مه ده نیه کان و مافه کانی مرۆف و دیوکراسی ده کاته وه سه ره به هه یچ پارێتیکی سیاسی نیه. ئومسیدیان هه یه که له هه ولیترو سلیتمانی ئوفیس بکه نه وه.

به ریز مایی، له وه باش تیگه یشتبوو که چهنده گرنگه نه وه ی نوێ، فیتری پرئسیپه کانی دیوکراسی بکات و بریاری دابوو که ریکه یه ک بدۆزیتسه وه بو نه وه ی له ریکه ی خهتو تهگه یه کی هاوینه وه، به نه نه جسامی بکه به نیته. له ویلایه ته یه کگرتوه کان، تیگیشته نی مافه مه ده نیه کان و دیوکراسیه ت له لایه ن هه موو هاوالاتیه نه وه به باشتترین شیه فه راهه م کراوه. سه رجه م قوتابخانه کان مندالان تیایدا هه ر له سهاله سه ره تهاییه کانی خهتو تهگه یه کی نه و مافانه و به هاکانیان ده کترین. له گه ل نه وه شدا، که له کوردستانی عیراقدا دیوکراسی نوێیه و زۆر تۆکه مه نیه، وه پتویسته ی به وه هه یه که به رده وه م پرهنسیپه کانی بلاکرتیه نه وه و خه لکی لی فیتر بکری بو نه وه ی نه م دیوکراسیه ته سه رکه وتوو بیت و توانای به رکه گرتنی هه بیت. هه موو نه وه ی که پتویست بوو بو به واقیع کردنی نه و خه ونه، (۲) هه زار دۆلاری ده ویت. به لای سه ره ریزانی به تالیونی ۴۰ ۴ بو کاروباری مه ده نی، زۆر

## چهند بیرۆکه یه ک بو ئاینده

ریگه م بده ن، نه م ژماره یه به وه ده ست پی بکه یه که هاو خه می خۆمان بو نه و هاوالاتیه نه ده برین که له رووداوی ته قینه وه ی ئۆتۆمبیل له هه فته ی رابردوودا بوونه قوریانی و هیووامان وایه له نزیکترین کاتدا برینه داره کان چاک بینه وه.

ده بی هه موو لایه ک بزانی که نه م جوړه کارانه ریکه له ره ره ده ست هینانی ئامانجه کانی خه لکی عیراق له وه ی هینانی نازادی ناگرن.

ئیمه به په رۆشیه کی زۆره وه چاودتری نه و پرۆسه یه ده که یه، که حالی حازر له به غدا به رتیه ده جیت، نه ویش پرۆسه ی دروست کردنی حکومه تیکی نوێیه بو ده ولته ی عیراق. نه م بیرۆکه یه، به دروست کردنی نه نه جومه نی حوکم ده ستی پیکردو به دیاری کردنی کابینه ی وه زیرانی به رده وای پیدرا. نه م پرۆسه یه، کۆمیسته یه کی ئاماده کاریش ده گرتیه خۆ، که زه مینه سازی بو نه نه جامدانی کۆنگره ی ده ستوری فه راهه م ده کات. نه م پیکه اته یه، نه رکیکی میژوویی به جی ده یه نیته، نه ویش نه رکی بونیسانانی یاسایه که، که عیراقی کی نازاد و دیوکرات بو کۆمه لی نه ته وه جیا جیاکان پیک ده هینتی. خه لکی عیراق به کورد، عه ره ب، تورکمان، و ئاشوری و باکراوندی ئایینی جیا جیا شه وه، نه م نه رکه له نه ستۆ ده گرن. له چهند هه فته ی رابردوودا به وه شادومان بووم که له و کۆره کراوه دا به شداریم، که چهن دین هاوالاتی هه ریمی کوردستانی عیراق به شدارییان تیدا کرد. له کاتی به ستنی نه و کۆرانه داو دو اتیش، له چهند نامه یه کی کراوه دا، پرسیاری نه وم لی ده کرا که ده سه لات به درتیه خه لکی نه م هه رتیه تا وه کسو بریار له ئاینده ی خۆیان بده ن. وه لاهه کانی منیش هه میشه نه وه بوو: له راستیدا چاره نوستان له ده ست خۆتاندا یه. نه و هه نگاوانه ی که له به غدا نراون له دامه زرانده ی حکومه تدا، شاهیدی نه و متمانه و به رپرسیاریتیه ن، که ئیسته له ده ست خه لکی عیراقدا یه، بو بریاران له ئاینده ی خۆیان. ئیه، نه و ده سه لاتانه تان هه یه، که ئیسته داواتان کردوه، ده سه لاتی، ولات و چۆنیه تی په یوه ندیان به حکومه تی ناوه ندیوه، ده گرتیه وه.

ده ستوره که تان، له لایه ن عیراقیه کانه، بو عیراقیه کان ده نو سرت و وسته و خواستی خه لکی عیراق ده کاته دیکۆمیت. دلنیش بن، که نوێنه ره کانتان، خواسته کانتان له به رچا و ده گرن و ده نگه کانیشتان، له به ره ئاینده یه کی دیوکراتی و نازادی عیراقدا، رمینیان ده بیت.

هاری. جهی. شووت

گروپیتی ته کنیکی جیساوازن، له و خهتو تهگه یه بو ماوه ی شه ش رۆژ به رده وه م بوون له مانگی ئابدا. ئامانجی نه و خهتو تهگه یه نه وه بوو که لای به شداربووان نه وه پوون بکرتیه وه که «نازادی و فیتر بوونی دیوکراسیه ت و مافه مه ده نیه کان و مافه کانی مرۆف چین؟ نه مه ش به هوی نه نه جام دانی چهن دین وانه وه بووه که له لایه ن مامۆستایانی زانکۆی ده وکه وه نه نه جام دراوه. ده رنه نه جامه که شی نه وه بوو که (۴۰) لاو تیگه یشتنیکی زیاتریان له سه ره دیوکراسیه ت لادروست بوو. ئیسته ده توانن، که بینه سه رکرده کانی ئاینده له کۆمه له کانی خۆیان و کۆمه لی عیراقیدا.